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OCTOBER 10, 2019 BY RONNIE

U.N. Population Replacement Agenda: Tracing The Steps

(UN considers replacement migration — not higher birthrates — to be the solution to declining populations)

The screenshot shows the United Nations Population Division website. The header includes the UN logo and the text "United Nations • Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division". A navigation bar contains links: HOME, COMMISSION, THEMES, DOCUMENTS, EVENTS, PUBLICATIONS, and ABOUT US. The main content area features a sidebar with "Publications" and a list of resources: Current Publications, Databases, Datasets, Data Booklet, Manuals, Population Facts, Newsletter, Expert Paper Series, Technical Paper Series, Maps, and Archive. The main content displays the title "Replacement Migration: Is It a Solution to Declining and Ageing Populations?" followed by a summary: "United Nations projections indicate that over the next 50 years, the populations of virtually all countries of Europe as well as Japan will face population decline and population ageing. The new challenges of declining and ageing populations will require comprehensive reassessments of many established policies and programmes, including those relating to international migration." Below this, it states: "Focusing on these two striking and critical population trends, the report considers replacement migration for eight low-fertility countries (France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States) and two regions (Europe and the European Union). Replacement migration refers to the international migration that a country would need to offset population decline and population ageing resulting from low fertility and mortality rates." A "Download:" section is followed by a "Press Release" and a list of language options: English (HTML), French (HTML), German (PDF), Japanese (PDF), Russian (PDF), and Spanish (HTML). A search bar is visible in the top right corner.

(UN Population Division still hard at work)


UNITED NATIONS
 DESA / POPULATION DIVISION

World Population Prospects
 2019

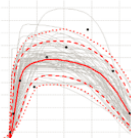
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The **2019 Revision of World Population Prospects** is the twenty-sixth round of official United Nations population estimates and projections that have been prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

The main results are presented in a [series of Excel files](#) displaying key demographic indicators for each UN development group, *World Bank* income group, geographic region, *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)* region, subregion and country or area for selected periods or dates within 1950-2100. For advanced users who need to use these data in a database form or statistical software, we recommend to use the [CSV format](#) for bulk download. Forthcoming special aggregates will also provide additional groupings of countries.

Quick Navigation




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Events

- UN Population Conferences
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United Nations Conferences on Population

Since the United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945 three world conferences on population have been held. The first conference, Bucharest World Population Conference, dates back to 1974. Ten years later Mexico City hosted the second International Conference on Population. The last world conference, the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development, was held 1994. Two other conferences on population have been convened. The first one in 1954 in Rome. The second one in Belgrade in 1965. In 1999 a Special Session of the General Assembly on Population was held in New York.

The International Conference on Population and Development

" 1994 " The International Conference on Population and Development was convened in Cairo, Egypt, from 5 to 13 September 1994. It was attended by 179 governmental delegations from UN Member States, 7 observers at governmental level, the European Union and several hundred NGOs. Several thousand media representatives covered the Conference.

The Conference adopted the Programme of Action, which emphasized the fundamental role of women's interests in

(The UN Global Migration Group)

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Global Migration Group

 **Global Migration Group**
 Acting together in a world on the move

The [Global Migration Group \(GMG\)](#) is an inter-agency group which seeks to promote the wider application of all relevant international and regional instruments and norms relating to international migration, and encourages the adoption of a more coherent, comprehensive and better coordinated approach to international migration.

The GMG was established by the United Nations Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, in 2006 to foster greater coordination among a group of agencies involved in migration-related activities. Since then, each GMG Chair has helped consolidate the role of the group as a cooperative body and promote its substantive work.

Joint publications such as *International Migration and Human Rights* (2008), *Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning* (2010), and *Adolescents, Youth and Migration: Challenges and Opportunities* (2014) represent examples of collaborative efforts by the GMG.

The GMG regularly engages with Member States, civil society and other stakeholders by convening expert group meetings and thematic symposia as well as by delivering joint statements at the United Nations General Assembly, the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), the IOM Council, and other international fora.

Stakeholders

- Global Migration Group
- Special Representative of the Secretary-General
- Global Forum on Migration and Development

(Agreed outcomes on population)

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 **Outcomes on Population**

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Countries in Special Situations

Governance and Institution-Building

International Trade

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Population

Science, Technology, and Productive Sectors

Social Development

Statistics

Sustainable Development, Human Settlements and Energy

General Assembly 21st special session

New York, 30 June-2 July 1999

The progress achieved and challenges encountered in implementing strategies on population and development were the central theme of this meeting of world leaders convened pursuant to a General Assembly resolution adopted on 18 December 1997.

This special session of the United Nations General Assembly was convened five years after the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, Egypt, 1994) to review and appraise the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the 1994 Conference.

[Go to official web site: General Assembly 21st special session](#)

[Download final report \(A/RES/S-21/2\)](#)

Source: [ECLAC](#)

International Conference on Population and Development

Cairo, 5-13 September 1994

The Fifth International Conference on Population and Development was held from 5 to 13 September 1994 under the auspices of the United Nations. More than 180

Key conference outcomes

- Overview
- Ageing
- Children
- Education
- Financing for development
- Food
- HIV/AIDS
- Human rights
- Human settlements
- Information and communication technology
- Landlocked developing countries
- Least developed countries
- Millennium declaration
- Population

For some context: This should be obvious, but nations should look after their own affairs. It is beyond creepy that the United Nations not only has an interest, in population management, but regularly holds conferences on the subject. Shocking yes, but keep

reading. The proof is undeniable.

Furthermore, this is not a one time event. It has been going on for the better part of a century now.

1. Kalergi Plan of the 1920s

This video was originally posted by YouTuber Black Pigeon Speaks, but was taken down. In short, the Kalergi Plan, (named after Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi) is a scheme to impose multiculturalism on nations, and breed out individual races.

The rationale behind it is the idea that race and ethnicity were the root causes of much violent conflicts. If everyone was of a single race, this would be eliminated.

Peace through ethnic cleansing. It's nonsense like this that actually makes Hitler seem normal by comparison.

2. Implementing Kalergi Via Multiculturalism

Here are some quotes from the 1948 UN Convention on Prevention and Punishing Genocide. It was designed to prevent groups from committing atrocities against each other, and provide some means for punishment should it happen.

Article I

The Contracting Parties **confirm that genocide**, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, **is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.**

Article II

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts **committed with intent to destroy**, in whole or in part, a ***national, ethnical, racial or religious group***, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or ***mental harm to members of the group***;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group ***conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part***;
- (d) Imposing measures ***intended to prevent births within the group***;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Article III

The following acts shall be punishable:

- (a) ***Genocide***;
- (b) ***Conspiracy to commit genocide***;
- (c) Direct and ***public incitement*** to commit genocide;
- (d) Attempt to commit genocide;
- (e) ***Complicity in genocide***.

Now, on the surface, nothing seems objectionable here. After all, who “doesn’t” oppose measures to stop people from committing genocide against another? All of this seems sensible.

However, there is another way to look at it. Instead of committing overt violence against a group, more subtle measures could be introduced. These would be measures that would bring about the same effects.

An obvious one is replacement migration. Try to reduce the birth rate in one country by various means, such as claiming it's to prevent climate change. Then, once the population starts dropping, introduce "replacement" migration to make up for the shortfall.

Another common technique is the concept of multiculturalism. Let's be honest here. Multiculturalism is a fantasy that has no basis in reality. Trying to get very different cultures to live together never works out. It ends with either:

- Balkanization/Enclaves
- Parallel societies
- Erosion of the host culture
- Tension and/or violence
- Some combination of the above

Still one more technique is to implement laws which guarantee social cohesion will never take place. These include affirmative action or quotas in schools or employment. There can also be laws to erode or erase parts of the group identity, ensuring tension will never go away.

What if this type of system was deliberately inflicted, by trying to mix incompatible groups?

3. UN Global Migration Group

- Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Regional Commissions
- United Nations University (UNU)
- World Bank
- World Health Organization (WHO)

Source is [here](#). These organizations meet regularly to discuss global migration issues, as the name implies.

It's also interesting the sheer number and range of UN groups involved with this "Global Migration Group". Education, higher education, trade, research, refugees and labour all affiliated with it.

4. Rome Population Conference (1954)

World Population Conference

Rome, 31 August- 10 September 10 1954

The First World Population Conference organized by the United Nations was held in Rome in 1954 to exchange scientific information on population variables, their determinants and their consequences. This eminently academic Conference resolved basically to generate fuller information on the demographic situation of the developing countries and to promote the creation of regional training centres which would help to address population issues and to prepare specialists in demographic analysis.

Source is [here](#).

5. Belgrade Population Conference (1965)

World Population Conference

Belgrade, 30 August-10 September 1965

The Second World Population Conference was organized in 1965 by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and the United Nations; most of the participants were experts in the field. The focus at this international meeting was on the analysis of fertility as part of a policy for development planning. This Conference was held at a time when expert studies on the population aspects of development coincided with the start-up of population programmes subsidized by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Source is [here](#).

6. Bucharest Population Conference (1974)

The ***World Population Conference was held in Bucharest, Romania, from 19 to 30 August 1974. Representatives of 136 Member States attended (more than 1400 persons)***. The draft of the World Population Plan of Action, prepared by the Population Division with the assistance of an advisory committee of experts, had been reviewed by the Population Commission and discussed at the five regional meetings. The draft was amended by the working group and adopted by the plenary.

At the time the UN had 138 Member States. Family planning was being promoted by 59 countries.

The World Population Plan of Action had four parts:

- background;
- principles and objectives;
- recommendations for action, and
- recommendations for implementation.

Negotiations tended to make aspects of population policies weaker and aspects of social and economic development stronger. The Conference became polarized between the ***‘incrementalist’ position of a group of Western States (including US, UK, Germany) that believed that rapid population growth was a serious impediment to development, and the ‘redistribution’ position***, followed by a group of developing countries led by Argentina and Algeria that believed that the population problem was a consequence and not a cause of underdevelopment and that it could be solved by a new international economic order focusing on the redistribution of resources

Source is [here](#).

7. Mexico City Population Conference (1984)

Mexico City hosted the second International Conference on Population between 6 – 14 August 1984. It was attended by representatives of 147 Member States (the UN had 157 Member States). At the time 123 countries promoted family planning. The Conference adopted the Recommendations for the Further Implementation of the WPPA. Several key Member States had changed positions compared to those they had in 1974. The United States now considered population a neutral phenomenon for development. Many developing countries, including Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria and Pakistan expressed their firm support for family planning and population programmes. Many developed countries, including Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom stated their willingness to increase their support for population programmes. The United States stated its policy of not funding any programmes facilitating abortion.

Source is [here](#).

8. Cairo Population Conference (1994)

Building up towards the Cairo Conference

Population Commission as Preparatory Committee

The Preparatory Committee met three times. At its first session (4-8 March 1991) the Committee set the objectives of the meeting and defined the issues to be discussed; agreed to take account of the outcomes of recent United Nations global conferences; and considered the assignment or responsibilities to United Nations bodies, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs. At its second Session (1-21 May 1993), in which observers from 185 NGOs were present, the Preparatory Committee agreed to establish a new programme of action to replace the WPPA and the Mexico recommendations to guide action on population in the next 20 years and directed the Secretariat to hold a substantive debate on the concept and structure of the proposed Recommendations of the Conference. At its third session (4-22 April 1994) the Preparatory Committee discussed the 'Draft Final Document: Programme of Action of the Conference' prepared by the Secretariat.

The International Conference on Population and Development

The International Conference on Population and Development was convened in Cairo, Egypt, from 5 to 13 September 1994. It was attended by 179 governmental delegations from UN Member States, 7 observers at governmental level, the European Union and several hundred NGOs. Several thousand media representatives covered the Conference.

The Conference adopted the Programme of Action, which emphasized the fundamental role of women's interests in population matters and introduced the concepts of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. A new definition of population policy was advanced, giving prominence to reproductive health and the empowerment of women.

Source is [here](#).

9. Expert Meetings, Population Control

Date	Location	Topic of Meeting
7-8 September 2017	New York	United Nations Expert Group Meeting on “Sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration”
2-3 November 2015	New York	United Nations Expert Group Meeting on “Policy responses to low fertility”
5-6 October 2015	New York	United Nations Expert Group Meeting on “Strengthening the demographic evidence base for the post-2015 development agenda”
10 April 2015	New York	United Nations Expert Group Meeting on “The post-2015 era: Implications for the global research agenda on population and development”
21-22 October 2013	New York	United Nations Expert Group Meeting on “Fertility, changing population trends and development: challenges and opportunities for the future”
21-22 October 2013	New York	United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Mortality: Priorities for improved survival: ICPD beyond 2014
3 December 2012	New York	United Nations Expert Group Meeting on New Trends in Migration: Demographic Aspects
14-15 November 2011	New York	United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Mortality Crises: Conflicts, Violence, Famine, Natural Disasters and the Growing Burden of Non-communicable Diseases

A series of expert meetings, has been held by the United Nations over the last 20 years. All of these involve population control and management.

10. New York Declaration (2016)

The actual text is here for the New York Declaration of 2016. Basically this is a “warm-up” to the infamous GLOBAL MIGRATION COMPACT. In fact, most of the text here appears in the 2018 UN GMC, just worded a bit differently.

Here, are the main points in the NY declaration. They were covered in a previous piece, so I won’t be going into detail here.

11. Global Migration Compact (2018)

That was also covered here, and this document is the original source material. A plan to help move some 258 million (yes, million) people from one country to another, and to

enshrine new “rights” for these migrants. Of course there is the vile “OBJECTIVE 17(c)” which effectively criminalises criticism of migration and allows media outlets to be shut down.

12. Replace S. Korea Population

E. Conclusion

There is no doubt that the elderly will increase and the absolute size of the total population will decline in the future. Although the UN projected the size of net immigrants in Korea will remain constant in the future, it cannot be ensured that such maximum sizes are the most optimum in terms of the socio-economic, environmental and other factors.

In other words, the criteria for projection of the numbers of net immigrants should be determined, taking into account all the factors to be included in addition to demographic factor.

However, experts agree that the change in population size and structure, specifically population ageing, ***will require an influx of foreign labor migrants to keep the national productivity*** that will help accommodate the promotion of quality of life for the whole population. Specifically, it provides an opportunity to emphasize to policy-makers that the future population policies need to be integrated with health, welfare and social security related policies.

Since the female participation in economic activity is still low in comparison with those in western countries, the policy for ***increasing women’s economic participation will play an important role in compensating for the expected shortage of labor***, through which the support for the increasing old persons can be helped. As a matter of fact, the Korean government has made efforts to improve conditions for encouraging female’s employment; which include improvement on gender discrimination in employment and increases in compatibility of women’s work with child rearing.

The UN has been researching, among other places, South Korea. It recommends mass migration to stem the declining population, which is no surprise. Let’s get women working more, hence decreasing the amount of Korean children who are born. Of course, when the numbers drop, further replacement migration is always possible.

This report never seems to value the ethnic and cultural homogeneity that S. Korea has. There is no emphasis on maintaining its identity. Instead, keep pushing for more and more replacement migration.

13. Replace The Russian Population

D. CONCLUSIONS In Russia, like in most industrial countries, the balance of births and deaths will most likely be such in the first half of the 21st century that the natural population increase will be negative. If the country's population will continue to depend largely on the natural reproduction, it will unavoidably decrease in size and will age rapidly. These two trends might be **counteracted only by an inflow of immigrants, to a larger or smaller extent**, depending on the volume and composition of immigration flows.

Nevertheless, Russia could unlikely avoid the arrival of large immigration inflows. On one hand, their inevitability is dictated by the internal demographic situation in Russia. While unfavorable consequences of the population aging are not so dramatic as sometimes imagined, and those actually present may be largely neutralized by economic and social policy measures, **the population decrease will present Russia with a very hard choice**. It should either succumb to a continuous aggravation of the already meager population / territory ratio, or to widely open its doors to immigration.

Both solutions bear unwelcome consequences, so the lesser of two evils should be chosen. On the other hand, the future developments cannot be predicted without taking into account the demographic situation outside Russia, particularly the overpopulation beyond its southern frontiers. This overpopulation together with the increasing mobility of the populations in the neighbouring countries will unavoidably produce a growing migration pressure, at least in the form of illegal migration, that will become more and more difficult to hold in check and which **will compel Russia to respond with expanding the legal immigration possibilities**.

As with South Korea, the UN recommends that Russia replace its population in order to "save itself". Interestingly, the solution is never to have more local births. It is always mass migration.

14. Replace The European Populations

The analysis of recent developments in cohort fertility profiles indicates that a ***return of European fertility levels to, or close to, replacement level is not in the making.***

Even if the pace of postponement in western countries slows down or stops altogether, only a modest rise in TFRs is to be envisaged. This rise, furthermore, strongly depends on the amount of fertility recuperation at older ages (i.e. past age 30), and except for the Scandinavian countries, this recuperation has been inadequate, and strongly so in a number of large EU-countries (Spain, Italy, Germany). In Eastern and Central Europe the steep fertility decline is predominantly a feature of the 1990s, and caused by a fertility reduction in all cohorts, irrespective of the stage of family building or age. Also in these countries the degree of fertility recuperation, particularly for the post-Communist generations, will be crucial in establishing more acceptable levels of period fertility.

Finally, policy measures directly aimed at influencing fertility have had clear, but only temporary effects, and also sustained policies producing sometimes large income transfers in favour of families with children have not had any substantial effects either.

The prospect of long term sub replacement fertility had to revive the issue of replacement migration sooner or later. In this respect the UN-report (2000) drew widespread media attention all over Europe, but the unfortunate feature was that the

media zoomed in on the results of only one simulation, i.e. the one maintaining a constant PSR at all times till 2050. Much earlier formal demographic analysis (e.g. Blanchet, 1988) had indicated that such age structure equilibration leads to impossible outcomes, in contrast to longer term views with less stringent constraints. However, the latter still lead to record immigration intakes of over 1.0 million p.a. from 2025 onward for the EU as well as for the remainder of Europe. ***Moreover, the efficiency of such a replacement migration remains limited if not complemented by other measures such as the rise of labour force participation rates.*** The latter is particularly needed in countries, both in and outside the EU, that had a considerable reduction in male activity rates above age 50 or have a small female labour force participation expressed in full time equivalents. ***Finally, replacement migration into the EU needs to be directed especially toward the countries with the largest fertility deficit, including Italy and Spain who have only more recently become immigration countries. Hence, the***

million or so extra immigrants should by no means be spread evenly within the EU territory

In this last article, Europe is recommended to ramp up their mass migration to fulfill labour shortages. It's always the same solution, isn't it?

15. Thoughts On The Topic

This replacement migration plan is disturbing beyond belief. It is a globally coordinated effort to replace the host populations throughout the developed world, and to maintain control over the new ones. It reads like some plot in a children's cartoon. However, it is actually happening.

POPULATION REPLACEMENT:

(1) <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Probabilistic/Population/>

(2) <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/ageing/replacement-migration.asp>

(3) <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/events/pdf/expert/2/populationpaper.pdf>

(4) <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/events/pdf/expert/2/listofparticipants.pdf>

(5) <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/events/pdf/expert/2/vishnevsky.pdf>

(6) <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/events/pdf/expert/2/lesthaeghetext-tables.pdf>

(7) <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/events/pdf/expert/2/cho.pdf>

(8) <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/events/conference/index.asp>

(9) <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/about/index.asp>

(10) <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/documents/index.asp>

(11) [UN Convention On Preventing & Punishing Genocide](#)

(12) <https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/>

[files/180713_agreed_outcome_global_compact_for_migration.pdf](#)

COORDINATION MEETINGS (2002-2015):

(1) [First coordination meeting, 2002](#)

- (2) Second coordination meeting, 2003
- (3) Third coordination meeting, 2004
- (4) Fourth coordination meeting, 2005
- (5) Fifth coordination meeting, 2006
- (6) Sixth coordination meeting, 2007
- (7) Seventh coordination meeting, 2008
- (8) Eighth coordination meeting, 2009
- (9) Nineth coordination meeting, 2010
- (10) Tenth coordination meeting, 2011
- (11) Eleventh coordination meeting, 2012
- (12) Twelfth coordination meeting, 2013
- (13) Thirteenth coordination meeting, 2014

CANUCK LAW:

- (1) <https://canucklaw.ca/under-1948-un-convention-multiculturalism-and-replacement-migration-are-genocide/>
- (2) <https://canucklaw.ca/un-conferences-on-replacement-migration-since-1974/>
- (3) <https://canucklaw.ca/under-1948-un-convention-multiculturalism-and-replacement-migration-are-genocide/>
- (4) <https://canucklaw.ca/harvard-research-on-ethnic-linguistic-and-religious-fractionalization/>
- (5) <https://canucklaw.ca/new-york-declaration-september-2016-prelude-to-the-global-migration-compact/>
- (6) <https://canucklaw.ca/destroying-national-borders-the-u-n-global-compact-for-migration/>

➡ **CANADA, EUROPE, GLOBALISM, IDENTITY/RELIGION, IMMIGRATION (OTHER), POPULATION REPLACEMENT, RUSSIA, SOUTH KOREA, UN/WHO, US, WORLD**